Amnoements and Meetings Co-Night.

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BJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8: "The Spectre Knight."

BOOTH'S THEATHE—2: "Twelfth Night." 8: "Remee and Juliet."
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8: "The Brook."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8: "Pirates of Pon-

Zance."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—2 and 8: Novelties.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30: "Hazel Kirke."
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—2 and 8: "Ten Nights in a Bar

ROOM."
NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8: "Kerry Gow."
PARK THEATRE-2 and 8: "Joshua Whitcomb."
FAR FRANCISCO MINSTREES OFER HOUSE-2 and 8:
Minnie Palmer's Boarding School.
STANDARD THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Hobbies."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-1:45 and 8: Comic Opera
"BROOKERIO." .WALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "A Child of the

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"ALDERNEY BRAND"
CONDENSES MILE

To Consumptives.—Many have been filled to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Purs Cod. Lever Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Comsumption, Asthms, Diphtheirs, and all diseases of the Troat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilhor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all drugglists. IMPORTERS AND Exporters will find facts and figures of interest and value in The Telbune Almanac for 1880. Price 25 cents. Sold by newsdealers.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
PARIS—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A bitter contest is expected in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies over the Church bill. = Five Irish Home Rulers have refused to sit on the opposition benches in Parliament. Mr. Bradlaugh offered to take the oath in the British House of Commons yesterday, but objection was made, and the matter was referred to a committee.

DOMESTIC.-The Illinois Republican Convention adjourned yesterday after appointing a solid Grant delegation and instructing the delegates to vote as a unit for him; Governor Cullom was renominated. The Alabama Republican Convention has instructed its delegates to vote for General Grant. Two-thirds of the California delegation are for Tilden. - The Reading Railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Company have suspended; there was much excitement in Philadelphia. == The Cincinnati May Festival ended yesterday. The Public Burdens bill was referred, in the State Senate, to a committee composed of New-York Senators.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate Mr. Bayard's Marshals bill was passed; also the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill; Mr. Morgan's resolutions in rogard to the electoral vote were taken up. === In the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- The Philadelphia and

Reading failure caused much excitement in financial circles; it is not believed that any New-York banks are seriously affected. ____ A sealed verdict was ordered in the Harrold suit against the elevated railroad. = Shooting for places on the rifle team was finished at Creedmoor. === It was decided to call certain Confederate officers in the Warren inquiry. - Arguments were made on a motion to vacate the order of arrest against Dion Boucicault. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.07 cents; stocks active and fine tuating, closing generally strong, except for the

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cooler and clear or fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and chances of occasional showers. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 83°; lowest, 64°: average, 7078°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Another experimenter in mud-slinging has found out that Mr. Blaine is an unprofitable target. The stuff does not stick to him. In this last instance the mud-thrower has succeeded only in showing the public that he is himself a blackmailer, and therefore presumably a dishonest blackguard.

One vote out of a delegation of twelve is all Justice Field gets in California. Evidently he is not a "favorite son." With such a poor send-off from his own State, his friends must feel little encouragement for setting him up as an anti-Tilden candidate. The contingent legatee policy seems to be Justice Field's best

It is too early now to form a fair opinion of the work of the session just closing in Albany, but if the members of the Legislature are themselves as dissatisfied with the result as the debate in the Senate yesterday seems to indicate, what can they expect the public to think? Usually the legislators are the only people in the community who are impressed with the value of the annual product of the law-making machinery. If they condemn it, its quality must be bad indeed.

If anybody ventures to oppose Grant in the Alabama delegation to Chicago, he will be choked off and kicked out forthwith. That is the meaning of the resolution adopted in the Convention yesterday. "Vote as we tell you, "or we will throttle you," is the way the thirdterm managers talk to the delegates they appoint. Practically it is the same thing in Alabama and in Illinois. Whenever they get the power there is no tolerance of individual opinion. and no respect for the rights of constituencies to have their views represented.

argument by inference. Mr. Bayne, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, used it upon his Republican colleague, General Harry White, but without effect. General White repeated the obnoxious statement, which was that Mr. Bayne had falsely said that he did not look after his constituents' pension claims. Of the meeting "outside," we have no report, but the public need not be distressed by the suspense. Probably there was no blood shed.

Mr. Bayard's bill to pay the marshals the money due them was passed by the Senate yesterday by a party vote, and Mr. Conkling's amendment making it apply also to the deputy marshals appointed for duty in connection with elections was rejected by the solid Democratic majority. It will not be forgotten in the approaching campaign that the Democrats in Congress kept the United States Government in the disgraceful attitude of a defaulter toward its own employes for nearly a year, and then refused to pay a portion of them for services fairly and legally rendered.

From the interviews we are publishing with prominent Cuban patriots in this city, there is reason for believing that the new revolution which General Garcia has gone to lead is a formidable affair, well organized in advance, provided with sagacious and experienced generals, and having one great advantage which no previous revolt possessed-the support of the black population, which is justly enraged to find no tangible benefits coming from the emancipation decree. A war for emancipation as well as national autonomy cannot fail to awaken a great deal of sympathy in the United States. Cuba has been an appanage of Spain ever since Columbus set foot on her shores, and has, therefore, had ample time to outgrow the need of colonial dependence on a European monarchy. If her people want to work out their destiny without the aid of Spanish soldiers and tax collectors, Americans cannot do otherwise than wish them success.

Regardless alike of the rules of the party, the

rights of Congressional Districts, and their own record in the Cook County matter, the Grant managers in Illinois forced their programme through with a high hand, packed a solid Grant delegation to Chicago, and bound it with instructions lest it should break loose after all their trouble. The Chicago districts which have just expressed their repudiation of the third-term scheme in so conspicuous a manner, have Grant delegates forced upon them, and the country districts, whose Republican voters were reported by their representatives in the Convention to be nine to one against Grant, are served in the same way. One thing can be said in favor of Logan, who "bossed" the Convention in a rude Western fashion by a method we are not wholly unaccustomed to here in the East-there was nothing small about him. He adopted no halfway measures. He set out to give the State to Grant, and he did it without hesitating on account of such trifling things as decency, consistency, courtesy, the good of the party, or the danger of a defection that may ruin it at the election. To use the coarse phrase current on his own prairies, "he went the whole hog." What the defrauded Republicans of the anti-Grant Districts will do we shall see in a day or two.

STEADY!

Raw soldiers are apt to be stampeded at a critical moment in a battle. The opponents of the third-term have had good reason for confidence, and if they do not abandon their position in panic and weakness they have as good reason still. The Dutch have taken Holland, and the Grant men have prevailed in Grant's own State but there are two things to be remembered. First, it was shown more than a week ago that General Grant could not expect a majority in the National Convention, even if he secured the entire vote of Illinois and Alabama. At the worst, then, he must go into the Convention with less votes than a majority, and this is confessed by his organs in their estimates, for they do not claim for him more than 350 votes, and we all know that they claim many which there is small reason to think they can get. Second, it is still an open question how the delegation from Illinois will finally stand. The audacious and high-handed performances of the third-term people, though it succeeds in sending a solid delegation with the claim of regularity, may not get the approval and assent of the majority in the National Convention For this result has been reached only by bold and naked defiance of rules formally recognized in previous National Conventions as binding upon the party, and it is a question whether the usurpation will be tolerated by the majority of the Republican voters in certain districts in Illinois, or by the National Convention.

A committee was appointed to select a full list of delegates for the entire State. But the established rules of the Republican party require that the delegates from each Congressional District shall be chosen by the representatives of that district, and that they shall be in no way bound except to their constituents. The choice of delegates in Illinois, therefore, is in violation of rules recognized in the call for the National Convention, and sustained by the vote of the majority in the last Convention of the party. The question is whether the Republicans who are to assemble at Chicago will vote to disregard all the usages and established rules of the party, in order to admit delegation chosen in open defiance of those

It is true, there must be a formal protest, and the voters of the districts in which the majority wishes to oppose Grant's nommation must be represented at Chicago in some form by contesting delegates of their own choice. How these contesting delegates shall be chosen is a minor question, to be settled by the voters themselves. Their representatives in State Convention ought to follow up a formal protest against the outrageous usurpation of the majority by selecting contesting delegates who represent their will. But if they fail to do this, in any case, still the voters of the district are not disfranchised or deprived of a right to be heard. They can call new meetings imme diately, in their several counties, and summor all the Republican voters of the district to express their will once more, for or against the third term, by the choice of independent dele gates to Chicago. Or they can require their duly chosen delegates to the State Convention to meet again, in District Convention, there to choose contesting delegates to the National Convention. It will be their own fault if they are not fully and fairly represented. The majority in the National Convention, after putting out the contested cases, will not be in favor

of Grant's nomination, nor will there be a majority for him even if all the persons sent by usurped power are admitted to vote. If the people of the districts choose to be represented, they can insist upon a hearing for their contesting delegates, with a great deal of confidence that a Republican National Convention will not set aside all the established rules of the party in order to disfranchise them.

Two things must be remembered, however. "If you say that again you will see me out- No care ought to be spared to send delegates hadalf is what might be called a knock-down who have the unquestioned and demonstrated

support of a majority of the Republican voters in the district. If necessary, this can be proved in any district by a formal canvass and signed memorials of the voters. There is time enough, if men are prompt, to prepare memorials duly signed by the majority of the Repub lican voters of any district, protesting against the admission of persons chosen not by them or their representatives, but by a State Convention, and demanding as of right that the men named therein be admitted as their duly accredited delegates. In most cases, however, public meetings of the Republicans in each town or county in a district will settle the question beyond dispute.

But, second, delegates ought not to be insisted upon who are in favor of Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Washburne, or Mr. Sherman, or any other candidate, provided they are opposed to the third term. Let the question be squarely presented to the Chicago Convention, whether it will defy the usages and rules of the party, and affront and disfranchise its voters in important districts, in order to force a third term nomination. Upon that naked issue there is no reason to doubt the decison.

GRASPING TOO MUCH.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company suspended payment yesterday noon, and a few hours later the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of which it was an adjunct, did the same thing. In the magnitude of capital involved, and the effect upon industry, this failure is the most important that has occurred in the United States since the great panic of 1873. The lines of the Reading Road permeate all the authracite region of Pennsylvania west of the Lehigh Valley, and comprise about 800 miles of track; it controlled more coal territory, through the medium of its auxiliary organization, than any other single corporation in the world; it was a large miner of iron ore and manufacturer of pig metal; it operated 150 miles of canal; it owned twentythree wharves on the Delaware River in Philadelphia and ran a line of iron steamers to carry its coal to the chief Atlantic ports. The capital of the railroad company was \$120,000,000, and that of the coal and iron company was \$68,000,000. As the two concerns were practically one, the bankruptcy involves the enormous amount of \$188,000,000 in stock securities, besides a very large mortgage debt.

The misfortune comes from trying to grasp too much. There were few better pieces of railway property in the country than the Reading Road, but its managers were not content to stick to their legitimate business of hauling other people's coal and freight. They leased all the coal lands they could get hold of, paying in many cases prices based on the figures prevailing in the flush times. They became the heaviest coal mine operators in the country. They reached out and grasped all the lateral local roads feeding their main line, and built many unprofitable extensions, in order to make their control of the coal territory as complete as possible. It was the ambitious aim of legal adventurer whose presidency has been the ruin of this great property, to monopolize the anthracite market by controlling the mining and transportation of so large a proportion of the total product a to force consumers and all other producers and transporters to accede to such terms as he might choose to make. This was a gigantic scheme, and it seems to have crumbled from its own inherent weakness. Mr. Gowen was shifty, plausible, and pertinacious, but the time has at last come when these qualities can no longer avert the bankruptcy his wild schemes

had invited. Nobody need be sorry save the creditors and stockholders of the bankrupt concern. Such overgrown incongruous concerns, using foreign capital to crush out individual American enterprise, are unwholesome creations, and exert a bad effect on the business community. They tyrannize over small operators, make the investment of capital insecure in the region they often oppress the general public.

CAN HE BE ELECTED? Within the past fortnight a former member of President Grant's Cabinet, in conversation with a New-England Republican concerning the Presidential nomination, said he believed the nomination of the ex-President would be extremely hazardous and unwise. When asked why he had not been appointed a delegate to Chicago, he said he supposed he could have been if he had desired. "But," said he, "with my relations with Grant, I should, of course. expect to vote for his nomination. I could not, under the circumstances, do anything else. I don't think he ought to be nominated, and I am very glad to be free from the embarrassment which I should feel as a delegate." He went on to say that no man could be more friendly to the ex-President than himself; he liked him personally, and, of course believed he would give the country a good administration, if elected.' He opposed his candidacy solely on the ground that he did not believe he could be elected.

This is no doubt the view of thousands of Republicans who supported all the measures of his administration, and who have been, through all, thorough believers in his integrity and capacity. They may be classed, in fact, as among his personal adherents. But they are not blinded to the actual facts which come under their daily personal observation by their devotion to his fortunes. They can see in the general drift of public sentiment, in the every-day talk of the people, in the current comment upon the situation, and the free criticism of the methods of the third-term managers, that his nomination would imperal Republican success and damage his own fame. Every consideration of prudent forethought for the ex-President himself, for the party and for the country, is opposed to his nomination; and nothing favors it except the stubborn persistence of two or three men who, having set their hearts, and to some extent risked their political fortunes on the event, are determined to carry it through, whatever may come of it.

We are not talking at random in this matter. THE TRIBUNE has been very careful in all the controversy to keep always in view the great necessity-not on account of any individual, or even of the party, but for the country's sakeof Republican success. It has carefully avoided urging any personal objections to the ex-President's candidacy, or reviving old differences concerning the personnel or the policy of his former administrations. It has always recognized the possibility of his being nominated and realized the need, in such an emergency, of uniting, so far as possible, all the conservative elements of the country against the National disaster of Democratic supremacy. It will have nothing to take back, nothing to apologize for or explain, in the event of his nomination. Having done what it could in every reasonable and proper way, up to that point, to influence the party to a wiser course, it can consistently go forward, with nothing to repent of in its past, and urge the better choice in what remains. The present question is of the selection of candidates; the next will be of the choice between parties.

that the nomination of the ex-President would be fraught with extremest danger to the party. It is solely in this view of it that we beg the delegates to Chicago to give the subject their most serious and thoughtful consideration. We ask them to talk with their neighbors and constituents, to find out if they can what is the average Republican view of the proposed candidacy of General Grant; what the people generally think of the probapilities concerning his election. It is a time to divest ourselves of passion and prejudice, and as sensible men and patriots consider simply the chances. We are making now no argument against the nomination per se. What we want delegates to do is to satisfy themselves before voting for Grant that, if nominated, he can be elected. That is the all-important consideration. For if he cannot, be elected, the nomination is of no good to him or the men who are pushing him. The absorbing question with his supporters at present seems to be, "Can he be nominated ?" We call upon all delegates to put that question off for the moment, and go no further in it until they have fully considered and fairly answered the much more important one, "Can he be elected?" Lay everything else aside, and talk

with your neighbors about this. Then, if it should appear that his nomination vould impart into the canvass more doubt than that of any other candidate, that it is the hope of the Democrats and the fear of thousands of Republicans, delegates should act upon that knowledge for the good of the party and the country.

THE BIG DIVIDE.

It is a mistake to overlook so flagrant a steal as the River and Harbor bill. It is a still greater mistake to suppose that neither party is responsible for this shameless measure, because many members of both parties voted for it. That public instinct is tolerably correct which holds the majority in Congress to a strict accountability for the net result of its sessions If it proves a Do-Nothing Congress, like this one, the people say, "The majority must have been incompetent or cowardly." If it increases expenditures of the Government, without special and visible reason, the people treat with contempt professions of economy by the majority. If notorious jobs pass unresisted, the people conclude that the majority is corrupt. It has the power; it elects the Speaker, and frames the committees, and wields almost despotic control, under the rules, over the action of the House; and, while a minority sometimes may stop a good bill, a bad bill never can be passed without the assent or culpable neglect of the majority. This is not a case of culpable neglect. Individual members have been canvassed to vote for the River and Harbor bill, which all the thieves about the Capitol know as The Big Divide." It came out of a Democratic ommittee, was conspicuously helped by a Democratic Speaker, and passed by more than a two-thirds majority in a Democratic House. More than half of the forty-seven negative votes were cast by the minority; twenty-two by Republicans and two by Greenback memers. The 179 affirmative votes were mainly Democratic.

"Retrenchment and Reform" has been the Democratic cry-on the stump. In its action in Congress, the Democratic party 'has neither retrenched nor reformed. It has stelen with disguise, robbed with hypocrisy, and swindled the country with the cant of reform continually on its lips, and with ceaseless slanders against more decent and honorable Republicans who, though tempted greatly by unrestrained power, vasted and stole less money, in a time of wanton inflation and general recklessness, than the Democratic party has stolen in a time of sore trial, enforced and pinching economy, and general adversity. Uriah Heep was a hypocrite, but he did not stoop to such meanness as the country has been witnessing in the conduct of Democrats who pretend to be reforming while they are stealing; who profess holy horror at dominate, and from their greed or necessities the alleged petty larcenies of Republicans, in order to turn away attention from their own wholesale robberies. The Democratic press and Democratic orators have filled the air with slanders about Republican members of Congress who, whatever their faults, never voted for a bill nor were guilty of participation in an ac so disgraceful, dishonorable, and corrupt as the Big Divide." Men have good right to be in dignant who have been hunted down with every form of insult and falsehood, year after year, for acts which were white as the snow in comparison with a vote for this shameless bill. The hypocrites who have been hunting them in many cases, are the very men who have robbed the country under the pretext of improving rivers and harbors.

There are Republicans, it is true, who have roted for this disreputable theft. We pity them, but they must settle the matter with their own consciences and their constituents. Some will say that the particular appropriations which concerned their constituents were needful, important, and niggardly in amount, and will say so with truth, but they had no right on that account to vote for a bill embracing wholesale robbery of the people, under cover of other appropriations. Some will say that they were powerless to resist the current of corruption, and went in to get as much as they could for their constituents; an excuse so poor that it is scarcely better than none. Some will say that they left the responsibility of preparing a proper bill to the Committee of the House, and that it must bear the blame if the bill is rotten and rascally; a plea which has force where nembers were not corruptly induced to support the measure by fraudulent appropriations for creeks and bays in their districts. To their consciences and their constituents Republican nembers must answer. But the responsibility for the framing and the passage of this bill rests with the party which controls the organication of the House.

Look about the country, and see how many public interests are neglected or serimped, in order that over eight millions may be spent in this one bill without swelling too offensively the annual aggregate! This bill throws away more money than would have saved costly In dian wars. It steals more money than would have covered all the cost of refunding the public debt. Congress lifts up its hands with pious horror, because in the Star postal service there has been spent for the public convenience fraction of the money here stolen by Congress for the benefit of interested members and their active constituents. Congress shuts off the ights and the water from public buildings, but it does not forget to bore a hole into the Treasury for its own behoof. Congress starves poor clerks in the Departments, or compels their lischarge, and makes the Nation contemptible broad by its stingy provision for diplomatic and consular service, and denies pay long due to many hard-working public servants. But it has time and disposition to empty eight millions into the pockets of certain influential or trusted persons in the districts which a majority of the members represent. The next thing in order is a long speech about Democratic economy and

The high-toned Democracy of Essex County, But we do not conceal from ourselves the fact N. J., ought to feel an honest pride in the reflection

that the first city in the State and a district inferior o none in refinement and intelligence should be represented in the National Councils of their party by Conrad Meyer Zulick, Gottfried Kruger and Larry Fell.

Nevertheless, General Grant is not yet renomi-

It is one thing to suppress a minority in a conention, and quite another thing to induce that minority to vote with its suppressors on election

If there is any force in logic Logan is committed in favor of admitting at least twenty anti-Grant delegates to the Chicago Convention. He had his faction bolt the Cook County Convention, because he merely suspected the Blaine majority of a purpose to elect a full Blaine delegation to Springfield, thereby suppressing the Grant minority. At Springfield he directs his followers to admit as many Grant delegates as the bolters would have been entitled to if they had remained in the Cook County Convention. Then he turns would have been entitled to if they had remained in the Cook County Convention. Then he turns about and totally suppresses the minority in the Springfield Convention, though it was much nearer a majority than his friends had in Cook County. The anti-Grant minority, therefore, has precisely the same excuse for electing a contesting delegation as Logan pretended to have, and the Chicago Convention has Logan's act as a precedent for admutting the contestants. for admutting the contestants

Keep it in mind that mino rities count in elections, if they don't in nominations.

The representative Democrats of New-Jersey, in orous declaration of alleged principles adopted in Trenton the other day, pronounced themselves the zealous friends of "Economy" in government, and then placed at the head of their ticket the Hon. John P. Stockton, whose most conspicuous service to his country was voting for the back-pay grab and taking his share of the proceeds. This consistent body of statesmen also declared that a "sound currency with a specie basis" is Democratic doctrine, and proceeded at once to select as State Delegate the Hon. Hezekiah ones to select as State Delegate the Hon. Hezekiah B. Smith, who was nominated for Congress on a Greenback platform at a Greenback Convention. After this it is hardly to be wondered at that the New-Jersey Democrats should resolve that "a free and fair ballot is the fight preservative of all rights," after having set up as an object of worship Captain Isaiah Rynders, who won his place among the Democratic immortals by serving Tammany in its most corrupt days, when ballot-box stuffing, repeating and every form of falsifying returns made voting in this city a mockery.

The gag-law and the unit rule are the sole props of the third-term scheme, and they are likely to

The number of men in the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago who have openly declared that under no circumstances will they vote for Grant, advances now from 17 to 19. Two names, Howard Reeder and Harrison Boetz, delegates from the Xth District, were added to The West Chester Fillage Record's list on Thursday. They announce that, in compliance with the unequivocal instructions of the counties comprising their district, they will vote for Blaine. In the face of declarations equally emphatic from 17 other delegates, making 19 in all, it is difficult to see how the Third Termers can count Pennsylvania solid for Grant and triumphantly figure out a majority for him at Chicago.

Does anybody suppose the proceedings of Senator Logan in Illinois are calculated to draw independent Republicans to the support of a third term, in case that issue is thrust on the party ?

The Republican party has only one duty at Chicago, and that is to nominate the candidate who is best qualified to unite the party and poll its full vote. With that candidate success in November will be assured, but it will be won only after a hard fight. With any other candidate success will be doubtful and the fight harder than the party ever encountered. There is nothing to do but look the situation calmly and squarely in the face, quit blowing and shouting, and come to a judicial decision. Any other course of action will be simply stupid.

As a "spontaneous" boom the third-term com-ination presents a funny spectacle.

Mr. N. M. Allen, delegate to Chicago from the XXXIIId New-York District, joins his associate. Senator Sessions, in his resolve to ignore the unit rule and vote against a third term at Chicago. He writes to the Separor in a letter which is published: I was glad to hear of your fitly spoken words about the vote you intended to give as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. What you intend to do I intend; and I have no doubt at all but that do I intend; and I have no doubt at all but that
the votes we shall give in that Convention will
correctly reflect the wishes of a very large majority
of our constituents. The success of our party this
year is of more consequence than the elevation or
defeat of any man; and if what earnest and true
Republicans are saying here every day is to be
taken as correct, then General Grant could not get
the united Republican vote, and there are others
who can. It seems to me almost or quite a fatal folly
to nominate him, and you and I will not help to
do it."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Erastus Brooks is about to give three lectures n "Journalism" at Ithaca.

General Butler is going with a large party of riends to take a pleasure trip in California.

Mr. Horatio Seymour, in declining an invitation to speak at the Suffolk County Fair, writes that "he is getting too old to travel as he once did."

The grave of young Ellsworth, at Mechanicsville, is to be covered with flowers on Decoration Day, and an address will be made over it by a clergyman of the place.

Mr. J. H. Walker, of Worcester, the Rev. Edward Judson, of Orange, N. J., and Professor George J. Chace have been nominated by the Alumni of Brown University to the vacant trusteeships of that

institution. Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland, and sister of the Princess of Wales, has lost her health, suffering from nervousness and an incessant dry cough. She is also suffering from low spirits, having been leading a secluded and lonely life.

Mrs. Tyler, the widow of the ex-President, lives at Sherwood Forest, the Tyler estate on the James River, not having retired, as was reported, to a convent, nor to the Louise Home. Her daughter, her little granddaughter and herself have all been re-ceived into the Catholic Church.

The Princess Mary of Teck christened a new teamer the other day, and gave the bottle of port such a sturdy blow that the bottle burst and deluged her jacket and her husband's coat. Then she spent five minutes in cutting through with a gold hammer ve minutes in cutting through with a gold hammer and chisel the final rope which held the vessel to the

The Duchess Pauline of Würtemberg, who has just married a Breslau physician, is twenty-six years old. She has renounced the title and position of a princess of the royal house and has assumed the name of "Von Kiebach." She is the youngest daughter of the late Duke Eugene.

General Wager Swayne, the son of Judge Noah Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, and a well-known lawyer of Toledo, has been obliged to relinquish his law business there under the stress of professional duties connected with the Wabash Road, of which he is counsel. The duties of this post compel him to spend much of his time in New-York, and so he has become a Jerseyman, residing

General J. B. Gordon is quoted by The Washington tar as saying that the report that he had accepted the position of leading counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at \$50,000 a year salary, was not correct; that he had several fine offers, "more than one tempting offer in a money point of view, to leave my State," he said, "but I would not ew, to leave my State," he said, "but I would not that." He added that he had three distinct propositions—all good in a pecuniary souse—under consideration, but he had not concluded which to accept; that he wanted rest and time to consider them all calmly and deliberately.

Miss Genevieve Ward has received great praises in London for her acting in the French play "L' Aven turière." The Telegraph says: "Miss Genevieve Ward, in the character of Clorinde, may be criticised in comparison to the first French actresses of her time. In this play she is to all intents and purposes a Frenchwoman, faultless in accent, and with all the traditions of the old classical school. Her master, as we have stated before, is Regnier, her diploma of excellence has been presented there by Sarcey, and it was Got who offered her a position in the Comédie Française, saying that she had less to unlearn than her companions, seeing that her accent was free from the provincialisms that hampered the first artists in Paris. If there is one actress recalled more than another by Miss Ward, it is Favartin her earlier and more impulsive days, before she was hindered by the artificiality acquired by a training its old comedy."

London, May 21 .- A Paris dispatch to The Times

says that ex-Queen Isabelia, of Spain, is exp go to London shortly to make a long stay. Beatin, May 21.—The Crown Princess of Gemany, Queen Victoria's daughter, has returned Potsdam, after six months' visit to Australian.

GENERAL NOTES.

A colored minister, who has been suspende until the next annual conference, has opened a barre

shop in Washington, Penn. Mr. W. J. Florence will appear for the first time in ten years as Tim Moore, the "Irish Lion," on the occasion of Mr. Floyd's benefit at Wallack's Monday evening, 31st inst. Edwin Booth and John McCu as Iago and Othello, and Lester Wallack and Ada Dyas in "The Morning Call" will help to make up a strong programme. It is understood that the sale of seats will begin at the box office to-day, Saturday.

A Philadelphia music publisher claims the right to attend the "Pirates of Pensance." caten the music by ear and jot it down as it proceeds or afterward from memory, and then to publish the report thus ob tained. In accordance with this claim he has made as rangements to have a number of musical experts atte as many of the performances as may be necessary take down, transcribe and publish in music type if whole or such parts of the music as he may desire. The probabilities are that he will be prosecuted for infrin-ing the common law rights of the author and the com-

The Philadelphia publishers of "Nana" object to Authony Comstock's consorship of current literature. "We can hardly believe," they say, "that the law under which he acts contemplated any such autocratic power as he has exercised in this and other cases. Under his interpretation of the law it would seem that all he has to do is to declare a book im and it is immoral; be it Bible, hymn book or novel, bie decision shuts off all argument, and under it the publication must be stopped or the stock will be confiscated and the publishers punished. In a few days we shall determine just what action we will take in the matter, and until then we do not propose, as law-abiding citizens, to do anything that may have so much as the semblance of resisting even a pretended authority."

The Indianapolis physician who shot himself early this week in a cometery, near his wife's grave, had been married four years. He purchased a lot in the cemetery, being very particular that it should be just large enough for himself and wife and the two children. He then began the construction of his wife, and superin-which to place the remains of his wife, and superinto end. The body of his wife was buried there last week In his room was a life-size portrait of his wife, and it was discovered that instead of going to bed he took was alsoovered that instead or going to bed he toor a seat before the picture, and remained gazing at a hi night. Occasionally he would walk back and forth across the room for a few minutes, and then resume his position before the portrait. A week or ten days was spent in this way, during which he neither ate nor slept. He finally killed himself.

A child six years old was scalded to death in a bath a fortnight ago in the English town of Clifton, Little Herbert appeared to have a cold, and his aunt, Miss Laudale, ordered a hot bath to be prepared, and in the presence of the nurse, after testing the water with her hand, placed the child in the bath. He struggled and screamed, but, as she had no idea that he meant the water was too hot, she kept him in it six or seven winutes. He was of a highly sensitive temperament, and was accustomed to get excited and cry out at anything strange, so that his screaming and straggling when kept in the water did not excite any alarm till he had been in the bath some minutes, when the nurse, thinking his eyes looked strange, and that he was going to have a fit, drew Miss Laudale's attention to their appearance, and the boy was taken out and placed in bed, and a doctor was sent for. The lower part of the body and the least were very badly scalded. He died two days afterward. The doctor attributed death to the shock to the nervous system caused by the extensive scalds. He added that the hand was a very unreliable instrument to test not water. Nurses often used the elbow, and this was much better when a thermometer could not be obtained. An exquisite bronze faun was lately dis-

covered in a newly-excavated house in Pompeii. The statuette was the ornament of a fountain, and in execution, dimensions and type, forms one of the group of the celebrated Narcissus, Dancing-Faun and Silenus, On entering the first room of the bronzes in the Naples Museum, the eye is at once attracted by the bold, free, and graceful attitude of this figure, the muscular yet elegant proportions of which an unusually thick earthy nerustation, chemically united with the oxide, in van tries to hide. The Faun leans far back; the weight of the body rests on the right leg, the left being extended forward to preserve the balance. The wine skin is squeezed under and held by the left arm, the hand of which grasps the spigot. The right arm and he which grasps the spigot. The right arm and hand are lowered and slightly drawn back, in the attitude of one holding a cup to receive the atream of wine. A tube at the back of the figure led the water into the wine-skin from whence it issued from the spigot. The shape of the head is beautiful; the locks of hair falling over the brow are admirably indicated; a wreath (probably a vine branch with grapes) crowns the head, but is made, indistinct by the incrustations. The cars are pointed, and there is the usual tail. The face and figure express the joyous abandonment of a youthful votary of, Bacchus.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The chances for Sherman were never stronger than to-day, and they increase in strength the nearest the Convention is approached.—[Cleveland Herald (Rep.)

Mr. Tilden was the individual victim of the great fraud. Still, a great many Democrats are disposed to look upon Mr. Tilden as merety symbolic of the wrongs to the Democratic party.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.]

The "dark horses" clearly field the "balance of power" at Chicago, and this fact, judging from the dim light thus far thrown upon the situation, leaves the chances of both the leading candidates extremely doubtful.—[Syracuse Journal.

OHIO AGAINST A THIRD TERM.
From The Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)
All American citizens know that mischief is

All American citizens know that mischief is in the third-term direction; that republics have gone to ruin down that road; that the better way is not to go. Blaine is not our choice for the Presidency, but he is infinitely to be preferred to the third term, and, to make a direct application, with Blaine the Republicans could carry both the Hamilton County Congressional districts in October next; while with Grant both would be lost-more than that, Blaine could and would, and Grant couldn't carry Ohio.

THE ONLY SAFE OR FAIR COURSE.

From The Poughkeepsis Eagls (Rep.)

If the "unit rule" is to be enforced at all, the only fair way is to enforce it everywhere, but the advocates of General Grant know that that would be fatal at once to his hopes, so the proposition is to enforce it where it will work in his lavor, and to disceased it where it will work against him. We don't believe it will be safe to nominate any man by such a one-sided and unfair method as this. If, when the delegates assemble at Chicago, a majority of them, boneasily obtained, with every man free to vote as he thinks best, is found to be for U. S. Grant, then let him be nominated, and we stand ready to give him our most hearty support. But fsuch a majority is not for him, we protest against a nomination forced upon the party by any tricks of management or fetters upon free action.

A PEPUBLICAN CONGRESS WANTED. TOO.

agement or fetters upon free action.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS WANTED. TOO.

From The Philadelphia North American (Rep.)

No matter what his record or qualifications may be, a Presidential candidate should, above all, carry his Congress with him. The importance of this has been pointed out before, but never often enough. Is General Grant strong enough to elect a Republican Congress if nominated ! Is Secretary Sherman ! Is Senator Edmunds, or Hamitton Fish, or Exodus Windom ! All these questions fail naturally on the ear as very pertinent. They are answered in the negative by opponents of those gentlemen, and are ignored by their friends. When it is asked is Senator Blaine strong enough to elect a Republican Congress, there is no such doubt. His extremest opponents are silent, while all the rest, from his mercet temporary adherents to his most enthusiastic supporters, with one voice answer yes.

NO COERCION AT CHICAGO.

From The Boston Journal (Rep.)

The "boss" Dusiness is not suited to the independence and intelligence of the Republican voters. Wherever it has been tried it has resulted disastrously. If not always the precursor of defeat, it has always weakened and demoralized the party. It may be undertaken in States, but for any half-score or score of leaders to attempt to secure a nomination by forcing upon the Chicago Convention any tyrannical and odicus theory which vill make a free delegate a merely silent voting machine, will not do. The National Convention must first take steps to insure the utmost freedom of expression in the ballots. It must at the outset allow each delegate to act as though he was an intelligent and patriotic man, by giving him the fullest opportunity to exercise individual judement. This much the Convention owes to the Republican party—to the mass of voters who have made party leaders, but who will not permit them to become detators. The right of free thought and action, which is claimed for all by the Republican party, should be evoked at Chicago to defeat every effort at coercion. The party that denounces buildozing should not permit it in its National Convention.

An Anti-Third-Term Delegation From Phil

National Convention.

AN ANTI-THIRD-TERM DELEGATION FROM PHIL ADELPHIA.

Prom The Pattadeluhia Record (Ind.)

The National Republican League of this city, in common with the bodies in all sections of the country, has agreed to send a large delegation to the Republican Convention. A large number or gentlemen have already been to ected, but as it as the desire of the League to make the delegation as influential as possible, all who may wish to join it are requested to communicate with Hampton L. Carson. the corretary, or with Henry C. Lea or Radolph Blackenburg. A our has been chartered, and it is the intention to have the delegation at Chicago on the marning of the 1st of June, and with those representing the other cities hold a general meeting prior to the Convention. In pursuance of the resulution adopted at the recent St. Louis anti-Graut Convention, providing for the appointment of a National Executive Committee of 160 to nominate an independent Republican candidate should Grant receive the requirement to constitute the ten members alloted to Pennsylvania. Their names will not be announced use the field.